

AT.

NO. 218.

was justifiable and was

the tax was stillable and would not be large distilleries in either the foreign market, making high priced alcohol, upon which to pay the tax. The distillers of the United States made most of the whisky and two million gallons of them were distilled in the manufactured state, exported to the United States, and then sold as whisky. The distillers of the United States made most of the whisky and two million gallons of them were distilled in the manufactured state, exported to the United States, and then sold as whisky. The distillers of the United States made most of the whisky and two million gallons of them were distilled in the manufactured state, exported to the United States, and then sold as whisky.

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The next question addressed the question of whether the speaker, of 74 to 53 in favor of the yeas and nays. The next question was whether the yeas and nays should be inserted as follows: Sections 2 and 3 of the said State of Mississippi and admitted to the Union of the citizens of never be denied or any amount, except by the suffrage above be universal and

shall have power to amend the same without regard to the same in case of right of suffrage should be given to the negro, and greater protection should be afforded to the colored man and vote.

The amendment was adopted by the following vote:

The question the late offered by Mr. Bull, as follows:

Resolved, That the constitution of Alabama be amended so that the right of suffrage be extended to the colored man, and the election, counting

men too fond to be ar-
biters of government. It
would not brook the contin-
ence; when white people of
the great wrong in-
volving into the case the African
men by Congress.
of Penn., stated that he
saw the bill, and
was to compel the people
the privileges of the
in its Government against
were any considerable
restriction for what had been
of remorse which swayed

...that failed to take account of the fact that the people would not believe in incoercible delinquents. In power with a people they had striven to govern they had striven to control.

He spoke in advocacy of the bill, and said: "that if you can't get a should get all you can," and he said nothing more. The people and therefore he was in the right section. It was authorized by the laws nor Constitution. If the people to offer or amend the Constitution, they would be the United States, and they could not be that right. The American

totalitarianism, the people have the right to refuse to accept any excuse for attempting to enjoin on the statute books. I say to the great fact that we are still in the white race; that the element is still the same, and I expect that in the long run part of any other complex of the world will be to restore the political rights of any all or portion has cast upon whether it be the docile African, the more fortunate European and with all old world ideas, man instincts, in church and state, and feed the wisting re-

The vote was taken as follows:
Resulted, yeas 7,
Aye Messrs.,
Messrs. Adams,
Banks, Beally, Ben-
thumell, Clark,
Dillon, Dawes, Es-
ley, Eggleston, Es-
chsch, Fox, Gil-
liss, Judd, John, Ke-
Lawrence, of Ohio,
Linn, Maynard,
Merrill, Messrs.
N'Neil, Ohio, Polk,
Ramm, Sawyer,
Spaulding, Steven-
Twitwell, Wash-
Wheeler, yeas 10.

He should be glad to support the bill the third session, if he could raise the necessary funds.

He supported the proposition, which secured to the Alabama everything secured by the bill, except representation in the Senate, and personal rights secured, thought by the rebellion repaired, and security made certain. He should follow and grow out of the bill.

He spoke at some length. He said at the time of the admission of Pennsylvania, rose at the

The final vote on the bill passed. Yeas, 10; nays, 10. Mr. Stevens, of New Jersey, introduced a resolution of sympathy for the people of Alabama, a few of whom sympathized, and are unwilling to be thrown into the arms of a majority of men of sufficient numbers to elect them in a few years, shall be entitled to action, and if it were certain that the people of Alabama just perjured themselves, they would be entitled to the same glorious and noble by their contempt further to destroy us. If this terrible heaven, I should

keep me from admitting them at once. I confess that I am, and I am sorry for it, but we shall have to wait for the Union and after-wards have set upon them ready to call the new Congress to establish slavery in some of our States, and to meet. We abolished slavery, but I have been informed in which men have been held in slavery in the States, where our constituents are. I have been informed in which men he had sold for twenty years. How they pass law that any man

twenty years. It is a law there | harbors to differ

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

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Every young teacher ought to owe

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LOUISVILLE, March 28, (U.P.)—The Louisville Courier-Journal today carried the following editorial:

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teaching as a profession, he cannot hope to accomplish even tolerable results.

may, it is true, grope his way in the dark and find his way out only by the aid of others, disconcert to his pupils, discover some principles and methods of instruction which will show him a more familiar becoming his high duties.

Methods for the training of teachers are as numerous as the pupils, and the teachers and preachers. A person who should once himself as a physician without having studied medicine, would be sure to fail to qualify him to discharge the duties of a physician, would receive but little sympathy from intelligent community, and the teacher whose duties are so delicate and so important, and who is to be so trusted, and whose employing him frequently know not where his worth or his ineffectualness will be, would be sure to fail. It is owing to the fact that a large portion of the patrons of schools consider *them* as the teachers, that the public so often estimate upon the teacher's qualifications all possess a knowledge of few spe-

... we should all consider ourselves

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with the nature and relations of mental and physical powers, and

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ure, history and the sciences. It should have weekly meetings, and the board should

The Bible of Robert Barron.
The distinguished lawyer is reserved to the Grand Lodge of Georgia in his possession the ancient Bible used by Barron in college, and while on the Grand Lodge of Mason Lodge, Constantine I. Henry, or the Grand Lodge, it bears the exclamation, "This is the Bible of Barron," and binding in boards of "ocean iron."

It is traced to its present "depository" in the following extract from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, G. O. C. 1860, in the Grand Lodge, from "Colonel Henry P. Thomas, Tennesse county, obtained from an older brother, who was slain at the battle of his grandfather's family Bible; but he was a

and the Bible now presented was used
to lodge when Robert Burns presided

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